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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1910.

Opium divans no longer exist in Hongkong. A year ago the licences in respect of twenty-six were revoked, and the end of last month saw the remainder closed. Thus far the policy of the Imperial Government has been carried into effect, and new conditions have been established which it is difficult to appreciate at this early date. But notwithstanding this sweeping change which has thus been brought about in the Colony, the matter might almost have escaped present public attention among European residents had it not been for the vote of \$16,747 which the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was asked to pass on Thursday as compensation to the licencees of the opium and dross opium-divans whose divans had been closed as from the 1st March, 1910. Twelve months ago \$11,000 was paid by the Government as compensation to the twenty-six licencees whose licences had been revoked, so that the amount paid in compensation out of the Colonial exchequer up to date is, roughly, \$28,000. That, of course, is insignificant when compared with the heavy loss which is inevitable in the revenue from opium. His Excellency in September last anticipated that the decrease would have amounted to about five lakhs, and it was a pleasant surprise when a tender was received for \$1,183,200 per annum or \$268,800 less than was paid for the monopoly by the previous Opium Farmer. On the surface, it would appear as if the Colony had been protesting too vehemently against a loss which had been considerably over-estimated; but it has to be borne in mind

that not only is there a possibility of the present monopoly price being reduced, but succeeding offers are bound to materially decrease concomitantly with the restricted importation. The price of opium has increased from \$1200, when the present Opium Farmer submitted his tender, to nearly \$2,000 a chest at the present time. It has been suggested that the Opium Farmer may be driven to approach the Government with a view to having the price of the monopoly reduced, but according to the agreement the Government can only be called upon to reduce the rental in the event of India being induced to restrict her exportation in greater ratio than originally agreed, a possibility which found a place in other minds outside the Colony, as is illustrated by the cable which we publish in this issue, wherein it is stated that the Home Government was asked, in view of the great reduction of opium growing in China, to shorten the period in which India was to continue to send the drug to China. The Government however, for very sufficient reasons, declined to accede to the request, and therefore we may look forward to the Imperial policy on the subject of opium being carried out as enunciated.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Colony of Hongkong should be placed in rather a false light. The opposition to the Imperial policy which was expressed here has been taken to suggest that the attitude of Hongkong was one of hostility to interference with a lucrative branch of trade, and that purely selfish interests dictated the disapproval so widely voiced; but that, of course, is not a correct statement of affairs. Hongkong is largely sympathetic towards the aims of those good people who wish to see the opium habit eradicated, but its sympathy is tempered with a realisation of hard facts. All that Hongkong has sought to do is to modify the enthusiasm of the reforming element which makes light of difficulties and which is occasionally inclined to override vested interests, and to that extent only is Hongkong at variance with the Home Government and those who drive them to the hasty action which they took. The Colony is ready to recognise that the Imperial Government was actuated by "paramount considerations of their duty to civilisation," but it naturally asks that the loss which it sustains through acting in accordance with Imperial instructions should be adequately met. For instance, the payment of compensation to the holders of opium licences is to be taken from the Colonial exchequer. When the matter was raised a year ago the COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that the Colony was not so hard up that it could not afford the \$11,000 then voted for compensation. Assume, then, that Hongkong is willing to regard that sum as the contribution she is willing to make towards the expenses incident to the carrying out of the reform, how is her loss after the arrangements which came into force this month to be measured? The loss will not simply be the reduced value of the monopoly, but it will extend to depreciated value of property, diminution in shipping trade, loss of business, and the effects which may follow the sudden change in the habits of a considerable proportion of the population. That is Hongkong's fear. The "substantial" contribution from the Imperial Government is likely to be based on the decrease in the tenders for the opium monopoly, and if the other effects of the policy be overlooked, then Hongkong is being called upon to make a bigger sacrifice than the Home Authorities seem to realise. One thing is certain. The higher price of opium is bound to place it beyond the reach of many smokers, and the outcome of restriction will be to make the drug still more costly than at present, but it is not so certain that the change will be altogether for the better. Those who know human nature fear that some other form of indulgence, perhaps more harmful in its effects, will replace the appetite for opium. Meanwhile it is significant that though the public resorts for smoking opium are closed, the price of the drug has been rising steadily, and the only inference to be drawn from this is that there is little or no falling off in the public demand. Has the habit been driven into the homes of the people?

We understand that the Chinese do intend to shortly open a branch at Yunnanfu. The German Mail of the 9th February was delivered in London on 10th March. There are over six hundred cases and barrels of explosives for Hongkong on the *Glamorganshire*. At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese, who was a partner in a medicine shop in Queen's Road West, was charged with embezzling the firm's money to the extent of \$362. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded for a week, bail being fixed at \$500.

H.M.S. *Miscellaneous* is expected to reach Hongkong on Monday morning.

A fire at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, last month destroyed property valued at 20,000 pesos. In the same port a fortnight previously fire caused a loss estimated at P. 200,000.

Captain Jenkins, master of the steamer *Tai Wan*, was summoned at the Magistracy yesterday by an officer named Medley for a case, but the case was adjourned sine die.

Mr. R. H. Beasley has succeeded Mr. G. Sandford as sub-agent of the Chartered Bank at Fookchow. Mr. C. Ballou, agent of the Hongkong Bank at Fookchow, leaves for England shortly on a holiday.

A Chinese was yesterday at the Magistracy sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for stealing a brass megaphone from the steamer *Liberia* which came into port yesterday morning from Singapore.

San A Wan, whose extradition has been demanded by the Chinese Government, on several charges of armed robbery, again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax yesterday and was remanded till Tuesday.

The annual sports in connection with the 105th Madras Light Infantry were held yesterday afternoon at the King's Park and despite the unpropitious nature of the weather a large attendance, which included H.E. Major General Broadwood, assembled to witness the series of interesting events.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Deacon, Looker & Deacon	...	\$25
Dr. A. S. Jones	...	10
Dr. F. Cooke	...	10
Lamke & Rogge	...	10
Wende & Co.	...	10
C. E. Warren & Co.	...	5
C. Wilcockson	...	5
J. J. Lelair	...	5

The class in Ambulance which has been conducted at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday and Friday evenings for several weeks past completed its work last week. Nine members participated in the examination, which was conducted on February 28th by Sir Joseph Fayer. Several were taking the course for the third time, and if successful in passing the examination will be entitled to the St. John's Ambulance medal. The weekly report of the association expresses the association's great indebtedness to Dr. Atkinson for the time and thorough instruction he has given. He made the class very interesting.

The master of the steamer *Chai Sang*, which was lying alongside Jardine's wharf at West Point on Thursday night, was fortunate enough to go on board his ship about eleven o'clock and discover a thief coming out of the window of his cabin with all the captain's clothing and jewellery, and ship's binoculars tied up in a bundle. The thief had broken into the cabin, then forced open all the drawers, tied all the clothes in a bundle, as well as other articles, and taken a gold watch, a set of four gold studs, and some money. The thief was handed over to the police, and he was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks.

Another instance of the "ways that are dark" was furnished at the Magistracy yesterday when P. S. Taylor of the Immigration Department, prosecuted a boarding-house runner for obtaining \$10.30 by false pretences from a Chinese and also giving him a fraudulent certificate for his passage to Singapore. The victim, who had just arrived in Hongkong from the country, made known his wish to go to Singapore to the boarding-house runner, who said he could procure his passage for him. He received the money stated from the countryman, and the latter received what purported to be a passage ticket. When he went on board, however, he found out that this was a cook's ticket not made out in his own name and that he would be expected to work his passage as cook. Naturally he declined to do this, and as the runner was pointed out to the police they had no difficulty in arresting him.

A TRAMWAY PIONEER IN HONGKONG.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the N.D.L. steamer *Kleist* was Sir Clifton Robinson, whose name in connection with tramway undertakings is known all over the world. Born at Birkenhead in 1848, he joined the staff of the late George Francis Train, who, in the 'sixties, built the first tramway in Europe at Birkenhead. Sir Clifton has built tramways in Edinburgh, Bristol, Dublin, Middlebrough, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, California. At the last-mentioned place he constructed the pioneer system of cable and electric tramway, and he was also the pioneer of electric traction in London.

In addition to the position on the London United Electric Tramways, from which he is now retiring, Sir Clifton Robinson is managing director and engineer of the Imperial Tramways, director and engineer of the Bristol Electric Tramway, and director of the Metropolitan District, Underground and Corris Railways. He was knighted in 1905.

Sir Clifton Robinson visited the Far East only a couple of years ago, and on the present trip he goes to the Philippines on a mission in connection with traffic problems.

WRIGHT AND GREIG'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland—Advt.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 11th.
Some American papers are making much capital out of Mr. Jacob Schiff's speech, using it as a foundation for attacking Japan and her ally, "perfidious Albion"; but the moderate journals ignore the speech.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OPIUM.

LONDON, March 11th.
Replying to a question put by Mr. Theodore Taylor in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated the present position of the opium question in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, adding that both the Home and the Colonial Governments continue to show energy and vigilance in the pursuance of their policy. The Governors of the Colonies would be asked to include in their annual reports an account of the measures taken to regulate and restrict the consumption of opium and their effects.

Mr. Taylor asked whether, in view of the great reduction which has taken place in opium growing in China, the Government would shorten the period for which India would continue to send opium to China.

Mr. Montague, the Under Secretary of State for India, replied that India's strict fulfilment of the agreement imposed serious burdens on the Indian Government and the native States, and His Majesty's Government was not disposed to disturb it.

MEDICAL WORK IN THE CONGO.

LONDON, March 11th.
The King of the Belgians has granted two million francs.

CONGO REFORMS.

LONDON, March 10th.
Sir Edward Grey, reply to a deputation urging decisive action in order to enforce reforms in the Congo, did not agree that the situation was hopeless. Belgium's new programme, he said, was a great advance on the old; but Great Britain would not recognise annexation by Belgium until improvement became apparent.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, March 10th.
A vote on account has been passed by the House of Commons.

[THE MANILA "CABLENEWS" SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 5th.
The leaders of the House of Representatives have killed the Ship Subsidy Bill introduced by Representative Humphrey. It is now known that the measure cannot pass this session.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The *Apar* str. *Gregory* left Moji on the 11th instant morning, and may be expected here on or about the 15th instant, at noon.

The *Glen Line* str. *Glenary*, bringing forward cargo shipped under 12 *Glenary* bills of lading, left Singapore on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about the 16th instant.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kidano Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Asa Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.

A wireless message has been received by the Yokohama office of the Y.P.M. from the E.M.S. *Empress of India*, which left Hongkong for Vancouver on the 26th inst. The message was despatched at 9 p.m. on the 10th instant, when the vessel was 1400 miles from Japan. The Captain reports all well, and that they were experiencing fine weather.

INSTITUTION OF SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers of Hongkong was held at the Hongkong Hotel last night when a company of about 80 were present. Mr. Donald Macdonald presided over the gathering and was supported by Mr. R. M. Dyer, chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Mr. Gaston Liebert, French Consul, Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, V.D., and several other visitors. H.E. the Governor wrote regretting his inability to attend and apologising for his absence. Mr. T. H. Richardson and Mr. W. C. Jack occupied the vice-chairs.

The toasts of "The King" and "The President of the French Republic" having been duly honoured.

Mr. T. H. Richardson proposed the toast of the evening, "The Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries of Hongkong," remarking that they were the two most important industries of the Colony and that the prosperity of Hongkong was largely associated with their success.

Mr. Dyer, on rising to respond, was received with hearty applause. He spoke of Hongkong as being one of the oldest engineering centres of the East and the training ground of a large number of men who were following the profession all along the coast of Asia. But to-day they had not to look so much to the past as to the future, and what the "hand findeth to do" they must do with all their might, for constant and strenuous effort was necessary to keep in the van of progress. There was a time when engineering and shipbuilding did not require the fine adjustments and calculations that were necessary now, and he was glad that the engineers and shipbuilders of Hongkong appreciated the fact that continued success could only be attained by the education of young engineers in modern design and construction. On that account the engineering and shipbuilding community were greatly indebted to those public-spirited men who had assisted to found a University in Hongkong with a chair of engineering. He trusted that Hongkong engineers would give to this engineering section the support it deserved and that the students who passed through the University would in time fill honoured positions not only in Hongkong but in all the shipbuilding yards of the East. He referred briefly to the fact that the engineering and shipbuilding industries of Hongkong had suffered from the effects of the depression in trade which had existed, and said it behoved all of them to prepare themselves for the time when the great Empire of China should awake so that they would be in a position in this great centre to supply her needs. The success and prosperity, perhaps the very existence of Hongkong, would depend on our ability to meet the requirements of this great Eastern nation, and he hoped none of them would be laggards in the race. In the past the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders had done much to hold together and foster a brotherly spirit among the engineers and shipbuilders of the port, and he was sure there was not going to be any falling off in that respect in the future. (Applause.)

Mr. W. C. Jack in felicitous terms proposed "Kindred Societies and Visitors," the response being made by Mr. J. I. Andrew and Mr. H. F. Campbell. "The Press" was the only other toast, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to music.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Maurice Bandmann's new No. 1 Opera Company, which is to open a season at the Theatre Royal on the 18th instant, will arrive in the Colony with an excellent repertoire, and local playgoers can look forward to a series of attractive plays during their stay. The Company includes fifty artists, among whom are such old favourites as Mr. Harry Cole, a comedian who never fails to make his audience laugh with him, and laugh at him; Mr. Albert Frith, Mr. Fred. Coyne and Mr. Dan Clifford, another light comedian with many admirers here. Mr. G. V. Arnold is the principal baritone, and Mr. W. P. McGrath the principal tenor. The sopranos are Miss Conni Leon and Miss Florence Beech, while the role of principal soprano is filled by Miss F. Kneller, of principal comedienne, by Miss W. Karlock, and of contralto, by Miss K. Birbeck. There will be a full and powerful chorus of both sexes, and the Company's own orchestra.

By special arrangement with Mr. George Edwards, of the Gaiety Theatre Co., Mr. Robert Courtneidge, Mr. Frank Curzon and Miss Ada Reeve, the Bandmann Company is able to present all the latest London successes, including the pieces that are at present running. The repertoire is as follows:—"The Arcadians," "Waltz Dream," "Our Miss Gibbs," "Dick Whittington," "The Merry Widow," "The Butterflies," "The Dollar Princess," "The King of Cadonia," "Dear Little Denmark," "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The Gay Gordons," and "The Dandy Fifth."

"The Arcadians," which is being produced for the first time in the Far East, was received with enthusiastic appreciation in India and also at Singapore, where the Company was greeted with crowded houses nightly. While highly amusing, there is entrancing music in the play, to which the talent of this Opera Company does full justice. So great was the combination of success in Bombay, in fact, and a delightful piece, that there were demands for a week's run. Another play which is being staged for the first time in the East is "Our Miss Gibbs," a musical comedy, abounding in mirthful situations, and which during the tour of the Company has been unanimously voted one of the best in their new and striking repertoire.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON ALANNA.

Arising out of the recent charges against S. E. Alanna, a case was heard at the Magistracy yesterday in which Allah Din was charged with attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to Alanna, whom it was alleged, he had chased on March 2nd armed with a heavy stick. Mr. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared to prosecute, and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

Mr. Goldring said the charge of conspiracy against Marican and the one of assault against Din could not be taken together.

His Worship agreed that the case against Din should be taken first.

S. E. Alanna, of no occupation, stated that on the date mentioned as he was returning after midnight from the cinematograph to his residence in Hollywood Road, he heard a noise in Wyndham Street and saw defendant jump out towards him. Defendant struck at him, but he dodged the blow and ran down towards the Dairy Farm shouting "police," being pursued by defendant, who was arrested by a lunko below the Dairy Farm. A European sergeant came on the scene and they were all taken to the Police Station.

Cross-examined.
Mr. Goldring—You are an admitted juror?

Mr. Shenton objected.

Mr. Goldring—I am entitled to attack his credit.

Mr. Shenton—No witness is bound to incriminate himself.

Mr. Goldring—He has already admitted it. He has admitted it in open Court.

His Worship—He can answer if he pleases.

Mr. Goldring—Very well, it is common property.

You say the defendant jumped out at you in Wyndham Street?—Yes.

Were you sober?—Yes. I don't drink now. Oh, you have changed, then?—Yes.

Later his Worship said—Take the stick away from him (witness). Be still while you are giving your evidence.

Have you ever seen watchman at night carrying sticks?—Yes, but not like that.

Mr. Goldring—Well, I have.

Mr. Shenton—Please don't comment.

Was the order of the race Alanna first, Allah Din second and the lunko third?—Yes.

Is it a fact that the police refused the charge?—No.

Mr. Shenton—I can produce the charge-room book, which states "a summons will meet this case."

Mr. Goldring—The police did refuse the charge.

Mr. Goldring—Have you ever been hit on the head before?—No.

How do you know the blow would have broken your head?—No answer.

Is there any mark on this stick?—No, it is a hard stick.

But if it struck the ground hard it would have left a mark?—No.

The lunko who arrested defendant spoke to seeing defendant follow Alanna and strike at him; after which the two men passed him at full speed.

Acting Serge 699 deposed to hearing the police whistle and proceeding to the place saw the complainant and defendant.

An Indian man said he was standing at the shop door when defendant passed, Din laughed, and asked witness if he had not heard that he had chased Alanna during the night. Witness asked him if he were not afraid Alanna would put him in goal, but he said he was not, as he had Marican behind him. Even if he went to goal for two years he would put a knife through him.

Cross-examined, witness was formerly employed by Marican, and defendant used to take his meals there. Witness denied having been dismissed by Marican, or that he was not friendly with Marican.

Defendant was examined, but as he did not understand Hindi an adjournment was made in order to get another interpreter.

SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held on March 9th, when there were present, Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ahrendt, Carter, Drummond and Gilman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the proposal of Mr. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Gilman, Mr. T. E. Griffith was elected Chairman for 1910, and on the proposal of Mr. Griffith, seconded by Mr. Drummond, Mr. P. B. E. Carter was elected Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Chairman for 1910.

CANTON WATERWORKS SCHEME.

At the annual general meeting it was proposed that the incoming Council should take into consideration the matter of Water Supply on Shamoon, and after considerable discussion Mr. CARTER proposed that the Secretary should write in to the Company and ask them to submit proposals for the supply of the Concession and to give all details of cost, etc.

INSURANCE.

All property was reported to be fully covered, but before the policies had done it was suggested that the present Companies interested should be approached with a view to a reduction of their rates.

CINEMA.

A letter was read from the American Consul-General re the disposition of the headstones of four disinterred American seamen, stating that they would not be further claimed on by the American Government.

The question of a lot in the Cemetery was also discussed, and the CHAIRMAN reported that it was being attended to, and that the landing would be made easy at a cost not to exceed \$125.00.

After several minor matters were dealt with the meeting adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, March 11th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. BRES
DAVIES, K.C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND THE PUBLIC
INTEREST.

The administration action in which Li Chok Hing is the plaintiff, and Li Pui Choi, with several aliases, the defendant, reached the nineteenth day of hearing yesterday, when a question arose concerning the privilege of official documents.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the defendant. The Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazlehead (Attorney-General) watched the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that a question had arisen as to the right of the plaintiff to have certain evidence given by a public officer in this action with regard to statements made to him in his official capacity. The claim of privilege had been taken, and plaintiff had been informed that the officer taking the objection desired, and intended if permitted, to have his objection supported in argument by the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General—I cannot claim the right of addressing the Court. It is laid down that witnesses cannot employ Counsel.

His Lordship—The circumstances are—

The Attorney-General—I am simply here watching the case.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That makes the matter more easy for me in the circumstances.

The Attorney-General—I have advised the witness to object to the production of the document on the ground of public policy.

His Lordship—My recollection of numerous cases of a similar character is that where a government official objects to produce a document on the ground that it would be adverse to the public interest, the judge ought not to order its production. Sir Henry Berkeley said he was calling Mr. Clementi, who was at one time in the Registrar-General's Department, to give evidence as to statements made to him by the defendant on an application by the defendant to be naturalised as a British subject, which would support the allegation in the statement of claim and negative the contrary allegation in the statement of defence. It was claimed by the Colonial Secretary that the statements, whatever they were, made on the occasion referred to, need not be disclosed by the witness.

Mr. Slade—On the ground that the production would be contrary to public interest.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This is a matter on a question of privilege solely for the witness. The defendant, or his counsel, has nothing to say.

His Lordship—That is so.

Mr. Slade—I would ask your Lordship to intervene if my friend does not state the matter properly.

His Lordship—I may state that the Colonial Secretary communicated with the Registrar of the Court and requested him to inform me that he was advised he should object to this evidence on the ground that it was opposed to the public interest. I requested the Registrar to reply to the effect that Mr. Clementi should appear in Court and take the objection. That is the proper course. I must put to the Colonial Secretary's representative the question as to whether he objects to the document on the grounds of public interest.

As Mr. Clementi was not present, his Lordship agreed to assume that the question had been put.

Sir Henry Berkeley said he prepared to argue the point on principle, as applied to the particular evidence that he desired to give. This was evidence of statements made by a private individual to a public officer on a private matter affecting the applicant only.

His Lordship—Under the authorities am I able to investigate as to the nature of these communications?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, you are. I am going to give you authority, chapter and verse, that statements of the character I have made are admissible and have been admitted in Court. Proceeding, Counsel stated that the rule of law under which this privilege could be claimed, only applied to communications of a public nature, or to communications of a semi-private nature which affected the public interest. But in order to sustain the plea of privilege it must be shown to the Court that the disclosure of the statements desired to be given in evidence would be injurious to the public service. If the Court saw that such was not the case, then it would regard the objection as futile and order the production of the evidence desired. It was quite obvious that the principle must be as he had stated. It was of the first importance that the truth should come out in a court of justice, and courts only upheld objections to prevent the truth coming out when it would be prejudicial to the public interest. There was a difference between communications in the public service and a private communications made by a private individual to a public officer for the sole object of furthering the private interests of the individual. Communications which were in their nature of a private character, though made to a public officer in the course of his official duty, were not privileged from disclosure.

Mr. Slade rose to intervene.

His Lordship—I am sorry I can't hear you, Mr. Slade.

Mr. Slade—With all due deference, your Lordship can hear a crossing-sweeper in the street as *amicus curiae*.

His Lordship—I am sorry, the authorities are against you. (To Sir Henry Berkeley—

You know as well as I do, Sir Henry, and probably better, that the rights of public departments should be protected.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Quite so.

His Lordship—I have had considerable experience, and have known cases over and over again where the Colonial Secretary has refused to produce documents, and the Court has declined to order production.

Sir Henry Berkeley conceded that to be so, and thought it was necessary that it should be so, but he was not in any way asking that that very necessary rule should be departed from in the least. He was merely asking that the witness should go into the box, and that certain questions should be put to him. The moment he thought that a question would be injurious to the public service, he could make a statement to that effect. Counsel would endeavour to abstain from asking a single question, the answer to which could in any way be prejudicial to the public service. He relied most strongly in the distinction to be recognised between claim for privilege in producing communications made between heads of departments, or between one public officer and another, and a claim of privilege made by a public officer to refuse to disclose a statement made to him by a private individual in the course of an application having no reference to public affairs, but solely connected with the private and individual interests of the particular person making the application.

Mr. Clementi, who had been summoned from the Colonial Secretary's Office, was then called to the witness stand, and after stating that he did not remember the name of the defendant's father, was asked by Sir Henry Berkeley: Would you mind referring to the note you took?

Mr. Clementi—I have been instructed by the Colonial Secretary to inform the Court that the statement was made to me in confidence, and the Head of my Department instructs me also to say that the production of the document would be injurious to the public service, and that the disclosure of its contents would be equally injurious.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I don't ask the witness to produce that document. I only ask him to refresh his memory by looking at the notes which he made at the time, and to confine his answer entirely to the question, who was the defendant's father?

His Lordship (to witness)—Are you instructed that the disclosure as a whole would be injurious to the public interest?

Mr. Clementi—Those are my instructions.

His Lordship—The Colonial Secretary has authorised you to state that to the Court?

Witness—Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But the Colonial Secretary has not instructed him not to say who the man's father was.

His Lordship—It is all part of the contents of the document.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Would the Court be prepared to go as far as to say that the Colonial Secretary can claim privilege for every statement made in the Registrar-General's office by applicants for naturalisation?

His Lordship—Where the Colonial Secretary himself states that an admission of evidence is injurious to the public service, I don't think any Colonial Court would enforce its production.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But he should give some reason, surely. I would not go for one moment beyond the limit if the question was in any sense one which could be held to be injurious.

His Lordship—I assume there must be something in it. In a matter in which the Colonial Secretary has protested, it is evident that the disclosure would be contrary to public interest.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Would your Lordship look at the document yourself?

His Lordship said he would not, because he was sitting as a jury in the case.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Then I would ask that your learned brother Mr. Justice Gompertz be asked to look at the document to see whether there is anything in it injurious to the public service.

His Lordship—If I allowed that I would be casting the discretion left in the official nomenclature.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The Court is to be guided by its own discretion, and not controlled. Let Mr. Justice Gompertz look at the document, or look at it himself.

His Lordship—That is vesting discretion in me and not in the Government. I can only assume that before the Colonial Secretary raises an objection, he has been advised by the Attorney-General.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If the *ipse dixit* of the Head of a Department is sufficient, then the inherent right of the Court is overridden.

His Lordship (to witness)—Are you instructed to object to answer every question?

Mr. Clementi—I am instructed not to answer every question relating to the document.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The Court must not allow those objections to over-ride the justice of the case. I quite appreciate the wisdom of the rule which permits—

His Lordship—I quite appreciate and much sympathise with your position.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Would it be any advantage if the Head of the Department appeared to state his reasons?

His Lordship—You are entitled to ask Sir Henry May if you like. I assume from what Mr. Clementi has said that he is simply the spokesman of the Head of the Department.

Sir Henry Berkeley—May the witness have a further communication with the Head of the Department?

His Lordship—If I might make a suggestion it is this: you should tabulate the specific questions you wish put, and I might then ask Mr. Clementi to obtain the sanction of the Head of his Department to answer those questions. I might point out that it is extremely difficult for me to prevent the answering of questions that may arise in cross-examination.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The witness can claim privilege at any stage. He is not bound to answer in cross-examination any question which he might consider would be detrimental to the public interest.

The questions which Counsel wished answered were then drawn up, and taken by Mr. Clementi to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where he was to obtain further instructions.

Witness again entered the box after the fifth adjournment, and Sir Henry Berkeley asked—Do you find yourself able now to answer the questions I put to you?

Witness—I am instructed not to answer them.

Sir Henry Berkeley—For the reasons you have already given?

Witness—Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—On the authorities I have submitted to your Lordship I would ask that you direct that the answers be given, because the question and answer arise out of a private communication made for the private and personal purposes of an applicant for naturalisation. They have nothing to do with public interest.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, stated that a *subpoena duces tecum* had been served upon the Assistant Colonial Secretary to produce from the Colonial Secretary's Office certain statements in writing taken by him as Assistant Registrar-General in the year 1903, when the defendant made application to be naturalised as a British subject. Mr. Clementi, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, acting on the authority of the Head of the Department, had stated that he was instructed to say that the statement was made in confidence to him, and the Head of the Department further instructed him to say that its production would be injurious to the public service, and that the disclosure of its contents would be equally injurious. As his Lordship had already said in the course of the argument of Sir Henry Berkeley, before the Colonial Secretary would instruct an officer in his department to object to the production of a document and of evidence, and also before he would state that it was injurious to the public service in his opinion, he must have satisfied himself, obviously, upon what he deemed to be sufficient grounds. Having regard to the statement made by the Colonial Secretary, and on the authority referred to by Sir Henry Berkeley, his Lordship thought that authority clearly went to show that the question of public service was for the official and not for the judge to determine. If he was to authorise or require the production of this evidence, having regard to the statement of the Colonial Secretary, he would be establishing a precedent probably of far-reaching consequence. Therefore, while he regretted it, he had not the slightest hesitation in refusing to require its production.

UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

The following letter was published in the London Daily Telegraph of the 10th inst.—

Sir,—Will you allow me to emphasise a few points in reference to the notice of Feb. 4?

I should like to lay stress upon the fact that it is a scheme to aid in the general development of China along the lines which make for the good of the world, as well as of China itself.

Any one who realises the possibilities for good and for evil which lie under modern conditions in a country as rich in men and material as China, cannot fail to see the importance of this object.

The population of China is upwards of 400,000,000—ten times that of the United Kingdom—and this is the best industrial material in the world.

The ordinary man is a born factory hand, being perfectly satisfied with regular mechanical labour, and able to live on a handful of rice, while, as all who have had dealings with them acknowledge, the superior Chinaman is one of the wealthiest men of business in the world.

The wealth which only awaits development in the country is graphically illustrated by a recent German estimate, which calculates that beneath the simple pavements of Shanghai there is sufficient workable coal to supply all the possible needs of the world for 200 years.

If such a country, which, whether we wish it or not, will be the greatest force of the future, is to be given, when it demands modern education, the merely material methods and aims of Japanese taught science, it is a monstrous waste of time and money, and a disaster to the individual in the civilised world—and that not many years hence. It is this fact makes the crying need for some counteracting educational influence. This is the university scheme designed to supply, by education in the compensating sides of Western education, such as political economy and moral philosophy, and the preservation of the native art, literature, and philosophy of China, and most important of all, this is to be given under character-forming discipline, and in surroundings which will allow men to see and aim at more than merely selfish objects. On the other hand, the scheme does not ignore the vital importance of the practical side of modern instruction, as is proved by the fact that the first prospective professor actually appointed will teach civil engineering.

If the university is actually to do this absolute necessary work for China, it must find wide-spread support first of all in this country. The secretary urgently desires to hear from any who can thus give each help, or will suggest others who can. He would be glad to answer any questions, or to receive application for tickets to the Mansion House meeting on March 16. He will be in most parts of England in the course of the next three months, and would be very willing to discuss the matter personally with anyone interested. The treasurer, Mr. E. L. Somers Gocks, 43, Chancery-lane, W.C., will gratefully acknowledge contributions of any magnitude.—Believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

J. LESLIE JONESTON, Secretary.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle-street, W.

SACRED BOOKS OF TIBET.

The sacred books of the Tibetans are said to be the most extensive of any religion, running into 325 volumes, almost a library in themselves. Tibet embraced Buddhism about the seventh century of our era. The Tibetans translated the doctrines into one hundred volumes under the name of "Kangyur." And by way of explanation and commentary they added two hundred and twenty-five volumes. These books were printed at Mar-chang in 1721, and another edition was published at Peking. Copies are to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, in the Asiatic Museum in St. Petersburg, and at the India Office in London.

CANTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

March 9th.

NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

A prominent merchant named Young has come forward with a plan to establish a large rice mill at Sheung Chow, the newly-opened port in the Heung Shan district. It appears that most of the partners in the scheme are wealthy Chinese. They have made their money in the Western States of America, and the engineer in charge of the mill is a man recently arrived from Honolulu. Rice is not to be the only object of the enterprise, for the promoters of the scheme intend to devote their attention to wine making and cattle rearing. Residents of the locality have been invited to co-operate with the promoters, and the latter intend to act as agents for the export of the produce of the district.

A technical institution is also shortly to be opened at Heung Chow under the management of Mr. Wai King Yu. The object of the institution is to be the development of native industries, and many persons have promised money in support of the undertaking. A rich native of the district, who is at present studying in France, has promised a large subscription if the school is once started.

RUMORS OF THE RIOT.

After last month's disturbance it was found that several of the petty officers of No. 1 Regiment were missing, and recent investigation has proved that they were ringleaders of sedition and that they forced many of the soldiers to take part in the rioting against their will. Public feeling has veered round in favour of the troops very much lately, and the native Press seems to be making all sorts of excuses for their recent conduct.

In a place called Shen Chuen the natives recently found the body of a deserter who had evidently died of starvation. They got up a subscription to bury him and sent the news of what they had done to a certain charitable institution. This latter now intends to erect a monument on the soldiers' graves as a mark of the circumstances of his death.

ACCIDENT TO A JUNK.

The night passenger junk plying between Foshan and Canton came to grief a few nights ago. While off a place called Ma Li Sha the bottom of the junk struck a rock and the water at once flowed into the vessel. Luckily no one was injured, but damage to the junk and cargo to the extent of \$3,000 was sustained. Much of the cargo consisted of iron bars, which caused the vessel to sink very rapidly. The next day only the top of the vessel was to be seen above water.

A STRANGE PROPOSAL.

A certain petty officer in an excess of zeal has petitioned to the Thesaur of Police to pass a regulation commanding that all women of ill-fame be compelled to wear a badge of some kind on their clothing so that when out walking they may be distinguished from respectable women. The Thesaur, while commending the officer's effort on behalf of virtue, has declined to issue the required ruling, stating that as female medical students here wear a kind of medal on their breasts unpleasant complications might occur.

A GREAT GALE.

News has just come from the Yum Chow prefecture that the locality was visited by a severe hurricane on the 4th inst. Houses were unroofed, walls blown down and many boats were lost. The damage has been very great, but luckily there has been no loss of life. It is said that it is most unusual for such an occurrence to take place at this season of the year.

FISHING WITH DYNAMITE.

Dynamite seems to play a conspicuous part in many ways in this locality. Persons are being continually charged with smuggling it into the interior; we hear of gangs of banditti being well supplied with it to aid them in their depredations, and during the late riots more than one man was captured with small dynamite bombs in his possession. Now the Kwong Tung Fishing Company have sent in a petition to the Viceroy asking him to prohibit the use of this explosive by fishermen. It appears that those men have lately taken to exploding bombs under water, and so killing large quantities of fish which are then offered to the public for sale. The Company protests against this in the interests of public health, and the Viceroy has requested the Thesaur of Industries to inquire into the matter.

WITHERS CONCERT PARTY.

To a fairly large and most appreciative audience the Withers Concert Party presented a splendid programme of choice numbers at the Theatre Royal last night. The fact that a trio of artists—Madame Marguerite Elzy (piano), Mr. Herbert Withers (cello), and Mr. Charles Barnard (voice)—could for two hours secure the undivided attention of their auditors indicated a display of no inconsiderable degree of talent, while the delight of those present was eloquently demonstrated by the large number of encores called for and kindly given.

As a pianist Madame Elzy gave immense delight, her execution and touch being remarkable, her greatest successes were a couple of 17th century Etudes by Scarlatti, for which she was doubly encircled. Quite a variety of themes were handled by Mr. Withers on the cello, Godard's Berceuse and Poppo's ever-welcome Tarantelle bracketed together, bringing the house down. The two instrumentalists also were associated most happily in the First Movement from Mendelssohn's Sonata in D Major. Mr. Barnard's vocal solos were a treat indeed. Playing his own accompaniments, he won the heart of the audience from the first, and on each of his three appearances was recalled. "Where'er you walk" (Handel) and "Evensong" (Homer) being especially well rendered, as also was a number in Italian, "Vittoria" (Carissimi). The visit of the talented party will long be remembered.

LOCAL SPORT.

FIXTURES AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Kowloon v. R.E.
Kowloon, 2 p.m.
Bufts v. Police.
Happy Valley, 2 p.m.
Craigiegor v. Civil Service.
Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

R.E.—Capt. Addison, Lt. Williams, Powne, Keene, Osmen, McGregor, Campion, Taverer, Harrison, Trow and Smith.
Kowloon—J. Robinson, W. F. Brewer, Major E. R. Chitty, W. L. Wason, J. H. Mead, W. Curwen, F. Sutton, G. W. Jeffries, D. J. Mackenzie, A. O. Brown and W. T. Elson.
Craigiegor—L. E. Lammert, G. A. Hancock, L. A. Ross, W. H. Viraash, J. D. Noris, E. E. Lammert, H. W. Peterson, B. Postonji, P. Currie, R. Phillips and E. Bass.

SHIELD FOOTBALL.

Final.

Bufts v. Naval Yard.
Club Ground, 4 p.m.
Referee, Q.M.S. Barnfather.
Neutral Line-men—Messrs. McCubbin and Barlow.
Goal Judges—Messrs. Storrer and Gregory.

TEAMS.

Bufts—Black, Cloke and Ruler; Dare, Wren and Cooper; Downs and Brewster; Taylor; Ryan and Barker.
N.Y.—Byall; J. C. Jonghin and Harding; Anderson, Brown and Masey; Wilks and Watkins; Reid; Sullivan and Dalsiel.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Second Division.

87 Coy. v. B. Coy.
Military Ground, 2.30 p.m.
Referee, Sapper McKenzie, R.E.

TENNIS.

Weather permitting several of the games are likely to take place on the Club Ground this afternoon.

RUGBY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ARMY v. NAVY.

This match took place on the Club Ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in an easy win for the sailors by 14 points to 4.

THE HONGKONG REGATTA.

With fair weather to-day, the Regatta should prove a much greater success than it has for the past couple of years. The programme has been arranged by a competent committee, who have obtained the valuable services of Mr. Frank Lammert as hon. secretary, who, with a keen eye to detail, has been devoting his attention to arrangements which tend to the success of the meeting. Apart from yachting and motor boat races, the programme includes ten events, four of which, excepting the Service events, which are post entry, a large number of competitors have entered. Owing to the regrettable friction between the Regatta Committee and the Committee of the Canton Rowing Club, none of the events will assume the importance of inter-club contests. Nevertheless, some exciting racing should be witnessed, for the various crews have been training hard, and the day should witness some close finishes. The regatta is to take place at Fenwick's Reclamation, Bay View, whither the secretary's launch will convey competitors, who are requested to be at their posts early so as not to delay the races. There will be no launches running for spectators, as the latter will find it more convenient to travel to the Reclamation by tram.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. Also Taylor, a well-known professional billiard player, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, and intends making a stay of about ten days. Arrangements are being made for local billiard enthusiasts to play Mr. Taylor. Games will probably be arranged at the Hongkong Club and elsewhere.

Mr. Taylor has just come from the Straits Settlements, and the following reports from the Straits papers of matches played by him will interest local billiard players:—

At the Adelphi Hotel Also Taylor played Mr. B. A. Biddolph. The game was 800 up. Biddolph having 400 start. Scores: Taylor, 800; Biddolph, 678. Breaks made by Taylor included 125, 124, 100, and 74. Biddolph made breaks of 39, 28, and 25. Mr. A. Lewis showed, however, and was called away on business. On Saturday, Taylor met Professor Lewis, to whom he conceded 350 out of 800. When Taylor ran on Lewis was at 505. The breaks were: Taylor, 111, 109, 78, 74, 72, 63, and 62; and Lewis, 32, 26, and 22. It is as well to remember that Mr. Taylor uses only crystal ball.

Also Taylor, the North of England billiard champion, went over to Johore on Monday evening and had two games of billiards at the Johore Hotel with Ingh Othman and Mr. E. D. Bryce. The latter, who is considered the best billiard player in Johore, was badly out of practice and did not show up to his usual form. The games were 400 up, the champion conceding his opponents 200 points each. The professional, who was in his best form, won both matches and ran out when his opponents were at 264 and 324, respectively. Some of his big breaks were 86, 96, 147, 97, 95, 92, 77 and 62. After the matches, Taylor gave an exhibition of his fancy strokes, which were much admired by the spectators.

BRITISH AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Commenting on the entry of Mr. E. H. Hinds, the *Sporting Life* of Monday, 7th February, says:—One entry which creates an unusual amount of interest is that of Mr. E. H. Hinds, of Hongkong, whose reputation as a player has preceded his arrival. On their return from their world tour, considerably less than two years ago, both Stevenson and Lums spoke very highly of the

FAMILY'S FEARFUL SKIN TORMENTS

Four Children Covered with Torturing Eczema—Mother Blind with Erysipelas, Sleepless and Nearly Mad with Worry—Hospital Seemed Their Last Resort when

CUTICURA CURED THEM ALL IN THREE WEEKS



"Cuticura Soap and Ointment have absolutely cured me of a serious attack of erysipelas and my four children of eczema in a bad form. The trouble began with my son Harry, aged ten, who had a severe case of eczema break out on his face and his whole body was simply covered with sores. These sores started in the form of lumps which used to break and run matter, and then leave a raw place. I tried many things but he got worse, and then the disease began to show itself on each of my three little daughters. They soon became as badly affected as my son and I was driven nearly mad with the worry of it. They suffered dreadfully, but I did not most distressing to me not to be able to get anything to relieve them. I did not have a proper night's sleep for three weeks. To make matters worse, I caught a cold, and then erysipelas set in. It affected my face so badly that for two days and nights I could not open my eyes and I had to stay in bed. There seemed to be no other course open than for all of us to go into the hospital, but my father advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I bought the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the very first application worked wonders. I was almost long at their healing power. They quite cured me within three weeks and there is not even a mark now to show the terrible skin-torment I suffered. I did not lose any time in trying the effect of the Cuticura Remedies on each of my four children's eczema, and in every case the cure was as perfect as my own. They were all quite well again as soon as I was. Mrs. Jeanie Smith, 19, Midway Rd., Romford, Essex, Eng., Nov. 28, '31."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Get the genuine Cuticura. Beware of cheap imitations. The Cuticura Remedies are sold in packets of 100 and 250. Each packet contains a full description of the disease and a full list of the names of the doctors who have cured patients by the use of Cuticura. The Cuticura Remedies are sold in packets of 100 and 250. Each packet contains a full description of the disease and a full list of the names of the doctors who have cured patients by the use of Cuticura. The Cuticura Remedies are sold in packets of 100 and 250. Each packet contains a full description of the disease and a full list of the names of the doctors who have cured patients by the use of Cuticura.

capabilities of Mr. Hinds. Indeed the noted professional had no hesitation in declaring this gentleman to be the amateur player in the East. When in Hongkong Stevenson tried to give him 500 in 1,000 and failed; while Lums found it anything but easy to concede 500 in a game of 1,000. As a matter of fact, Lums was beaten more than once on points, so there can be no two opinions about Mr. Hinds being a player of exceptional merit. Unfortunately his chance in the championship event is somewhat impaired by the fact that his acquaintance with ivory balls is of the slightest, most of his play having been with the composition variety. Still, as he has been some little time in this country now, and has practised most assiduously with the ivory product, the disadvantage referred to will to some extent have been dispensed by the time he is due at Messrs. Osmen's, Sobu Square, in the latter part of next week. Mr. Hinds has been putting in the bulk of his practice at Dartmouth—Diggle's favourite training quarters—where he has, we learn, been beating all the best amateurs. Mr. Hinds, who is a wealthy man, and of unimpeachable social standing, hopes to make a good show in the competition—a hope which will be based on every admiring of genuine amateur genius.

Mr. Hinds' entry affords some consolation for the absence of Mr. A. R. Wisdom's name. Although Mr. Wisdom has been unable to enter for the competition, the gentleman from Hongkong will have several worthy opponents to meet in the London qualifying section. There is A. W. Y. Good, a winner of 1902 and 1905, and runner-up in 1903, 1904 and 1905; and who is reported to have come back to his form of two or three years ago.

According to an exclusive telegram published in these columns on February 26th, Mr. Hinds has won in the qualifying competition.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW EXPECTED ON MONDAY ON THE "MINOTAUR."

The new flagship of the China squadron, H.M. armoured cruiser *Minotaur*, reached Singapore from Portsmouth last Saturday and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on Monday.

The *Minotaur*, which was until recently attached to the First Cruiser Squadron, replaces the *King Alfred*. She is equipped with four 9.2 inch and ten 7.5-inch breech-loading guns and sixteen small quick-firing guns, compared with the two 9.2-inch, sixteen 6-inch breech-loading guns, and fifteen small quick-firing guns mounted in the *King Alfred*. The *Minotaur*

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 53. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, 19th day of March, 1910, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th until 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN I. ANDREW,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [394]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 26th March, 1910, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1909, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [395]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LIBERIA."

Captain Kniesel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on, unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [392]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo
Ex S.S. "SINGAPORE" from Smyrna.
Ex S.S. "OSKALO" from Yeufo.
Ex S.S. "PALTANA" from Taticoria.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [5]

HONGKONG REGATTA.

SIXTH MEETING.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 12TH MARCH, 1910.

THE COMMITTEE request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies of the Colony at the above REGATTA at FENWICK'S RECLAMATION, East Point.

By kind Permission of Col. PRIOR and Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs will play during the afternoon.

The First Race will be started at Noon.

Tickets of Admission, 5s each, may be obtained at the Gate.

FRANK HAMMERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [384]

BOXING! BOXING!

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),
MARCH 12TH, 1910.

MAIN EVENT:
BILL LEWIS versus BATTING SIMMS
Hongkong.
25-minute Rounds.
3 Preliminaries.

Booking and Plans at the ROBINSON PLANO Co.
Late Car to Peak.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [383]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1910, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1909, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st March to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1910. [346]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1910, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, and electing a Dividend and a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1910, until SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [357]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Peddar's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [369]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Peddar's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [370]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 50 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of Wong Yik has been LOST.

Scrp No. 8991-183893/188742=20 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 50 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1910. [309]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1910, will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1910.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [361]

E. R. S.

1910-11.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the R.N. HOSPITAL until 10 a.m. on 21st March, 1910, from persons desirous of supplying BEEF, MUTTON, FOWLS, PORK, BREAD, CHEESE, PURE COW'S MILK, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ICE, and other Provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will also be received for COAL (Akaite and Yuhari), and for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

Printed forms of Tenders and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WM. TAIT,
Deputy Inspector General.

R. N. Hospital.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [390]

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours. Prospectus and all further information from
SIEMSEN & Co.,
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

COMMENCING
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH,
and Until Further Notice.

THE NEW NO. 1 BANDMANN OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
18TH AND 19TH,
Robert Courtain's Great Success
"THE ARCADIAN."
Now Crowding the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
21ST AND 22ND,
The Latest Gaiety Theatre (London) Success
"OUR MISS GIBBS."

\$3. \$2 AND \$1.
Plan of Seats Now Open at MOUTRIE & Co. [380]

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE

WYNDHAM STREET (Opp. Post Office).

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

6.30 p.m. Half Price; 9.15 p.m. Full Price.

Reappearance of
Miss DOBIE MAULEY.
Miss ADA KING, Ballad Singer.
CABE WALLNER, Versatile Comedian.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN FILMS.

SPLENDID SEATING ACCOMMODATION.

MATINEES: (SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 4 P.M.) [304]

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS HUGHES & HOUGH have Instructions to Sell by Public Auction
On MONDAY,
the 14th MARCH, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their AUCTION ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ho House Street),

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

IN TWO LOTS

Nos. 20 and 21, PRAYA KENNEDY TOWN

and Nos. 454, 456, 458, 460 and 462, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

The Property comprising LOT I is registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th June, 1887, at a Crown Rent of \$136 per annum. Area 12,235 square feet or thereabouts, and is used for Godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of \$300.

The Property comprising LOT II is registered in the Land Office as SECTIONS A, B, C, D and E of MARINE LOT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX, and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th December, 1885, at an appurtenant Crown Rent of \$78.30 per annum. Area 8,626 Square feet or thereabouts, and is used for Godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of \$440.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendors' Solicitors,
DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and also from The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910. [368]

SPECIAL SALE

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HIGH-CLASS JEWELRY

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
On SATURDAY,
the 19th MARCH, 1910, from 10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.,

AND
On TUESDAY,
the 22nd MARCH, 1910, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS, DIAMOND AND RUBY, EMERALD, OPAL, TURQUOISE and SAPPHIRE RINGS, MARQUISE RINGS, GEMSET RINGS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED BANGLES and BRACELETS, GENTS' SOLID GOLD and GOLD-FILLED WATCHES, OPEN-FACE WATCHES, LEVER WATCHES, OPEN-FACE WATCH BY Benson (cost \$25), 18-Carat GOLD WATCH BY Dent (cost \$40), GOLD-FILLED REPEATER WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES, LADIES' GOLD and GOLD-FILLED LONG GUARDS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, CHRONO STOP WATCHES, NON-MAGNETIC WATCHES, SILVER-BACKED COMES, BRUSHES and MIRRORS, CIGARETTE CASES, GOLD-FRONTED LINKS and STUDS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED BARRINGS, BROOCHES, HAT PINS, SILVER BELTS, FIELD GLASSES, SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, &c., &c.

A few Lots of E.P. NICKEL SILVER and AL Quality TABLE PLATE and CUTLERY;

Also
SUNDRY IRISH LINENS.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [381]

TO LET.

TO LET.

NOS. 52 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
HO U MING,
81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [96]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

NOS. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [383]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, New 5-Roomed House.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

NOS. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, 5 ROOMS.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [89]

For 6 months from 1st May, 1910, MOUNT GOUGH, 11th Peak, Plantation Road, Fully Furnished, 2 Sitting Rooms and 4 Bed and Bath Rooms, and use of Tennis Court with other PREMISES at SHAMKIN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. CHELTONDALE (furnished), No. 100, Peak, 1st April to 1st October, 1910.

LADDER, No. 9, Conduit Road, from 1st May, 1910.

No. 3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, No. 52, Peak, from 1st April, 1910.

No. 3, DUDDLELL ST., 1st Floor, lefty Godown, about 58 feet by 35 feet.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—Tos Chest, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDLELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [88]

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwadi, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [109]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"TANTALON," 125A, BARKER ROAD.
Rent \$225 per Month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—
GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [87]

OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD.
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [87]

"THE GROVE," MACDONNELL ROAD,
Hongkong, 8-Roomed House, fitted with Electric Light, detached Servants' Quarters and Tennis Court, from 1st May, 1910.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1910. [159]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road,

recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEAK ROAD, "DEVONIA," containing 6 ROOMS, Gardens, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

TO LET.

FROM 15TH MAY TILL 1ST OCTOBER, A.C.

STRATHALLAN, 31, ROBINSON ROAD.
6-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

Apply to—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [356]

TO LET.

NOS. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

NOS. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [365]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

DEERINGTON, PEAK ROAD, No. 8.
SHORNCLEIFFE, Garden Road, 7.
For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER,
King's Buildings, 11th Floor, Care of Garrahy, Byrne & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [86]

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East,
corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [355]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).
Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,375,100 (£1,031,500).
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (£229,528).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,
SWISS BANKVEEIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fire Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4% per annum.
6 do. 3% do.
3 do. 2% do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager.
No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000.
Reserve Fund Yen 1,710,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Swatow, Tainan,
Anping, Kobe, Tamsui,
Canton, Nagasaki, Tokyo,
Fouchow, Osaka,
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS

A further mark of Royal Appreciation has again distinguished Phosferine by the bestowal of a

Royal Warrant to Supply Phosferine TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN



THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, thus assuring every user of Phosferine that this famous tonic is highly commended by the greatest living physicians.

PHOSFERINE

has been supplied by
ROYAL COMMANDS

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Princess Nicholas of Greece

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuritis, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Princess Nicholas of Greece
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/4, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACCROFT & Co., HONGKONG.

"C. Q. D."

THE WIRELESS SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

The recent disasters to liners, and the rescue only the other day, of the Karnaky liner by the *Albatros*, being very prominently in view the fact that had not these boats been fitted with wireless telegraphy, the whole of the passengers and crew would in all probability have perished. These cases have drawn the attention of the "man in the street" to the wonders of wireless telegraphy, and have caused him to ponder on what it all means, and how such wonderful results are achieved. Too often it is all taken for granted, that it is possible, that it has been done. A few travellers have seen the operators' cabin, have conversed with the men in control of the forces used in this wonderful invention, but how few know or understand anything of the principles involved, of the untiring energy and brains lavishly spent upon bringing this science to perfection. Most people know that the waves are due to electricity, that marvellous force which no man can define, but which by man's ingenuity has been tamed, subdued, and brought into his service. Waves they are as much as the waves that beat upon our shores, but travelling through space at an incredible speed; waves so intangible that only the most delicate and sensitive instruments can detect their presence.

In is no figure of speech to state that daily, nightly, these waves are speeding through the air of this great City of London, all the year round, and yet only the chosen few provided with the necessary apparatus can recognise and receive them. Wireless telegraphy, that is, signalling across space without the aid of wires, is no new thing. As long ago as 1853 J. B. Lindsay succeeded in bridging five hundred yards of water, without continuous wires, and later in the 'eighties, Professor Preece had similar successes, but it was left for Dr. Heinrich Hertz finally to put things upon such a solid scientific basis that Marconi and others were able to bring wireless telegraphy from a laboratory experiment to a practical and commercial success.

To Brains and Right is due the invention of the coherer, that wonderful little tube of metallic filings which is capable of indicating the presence of wireless waves, the coherer in its normal state being practically a non-conductor of electricity, but when affected by the wireless wave its character changes, and it immediately becomes a conductor, and remains so until tapped or shaken. The little tube is mounted in a holder, and provided with a tap, so that the moment a wave falls on the aerial which is connected electrically to one end of the coherer, a current of electricity from an independent source immediately flows through the coherer and operates the tape printing machine. The tap strikes the coherer and renders it once more ready to receive.

This little tube of filings was a wonderful invention, but how much more so the electro-magnetic detector of De Forest, the magnetic detector of Marconi, or any of the host of other thermo-electric and imperfect contact type, capable of responding to waves emitted by suitable apparatus thousands of miles away. The operator on the ship at sea, sending out his ceaseless cry of "C. Q. D." has only his induction coil cohering little more space than a lady's bonnet-box connected to the wires suspended from the ship's mast, and his receiver, and on this hangs perhaps the valuable lives of many persons.

Pictures the agony of suspense. "C. Q. D." "C. Q. D."—will anyone hear it in time? "C. Q. D." Then, switching off the current and turning to the receiver, he listens—nothing! "C. Q. D."—then the receiver again. The passengers know nothing, they cannot hear or feel the waves radiating into space in every direction bearing their cry for help; only the alert operator anxiously listening for a reply has the means of detecting them. At last he hears a faint sound in the telephones, and times his receiver to the wave-length of the sending station, and the precious messages are carefully spelled out, letter by letter. The position of the ship, the straits they are in, and the urgent need for help. "C. Q. D." was the code for "In distress," and to the wireless operator conveys the same thrill that passes through the wayfarer of the old "Hi! hi! hi!" of the brass-helmeted firemen, they dashed down the street on the clanging fire engine.

The new regulations for the use of wireless operators now lay down what might be called "S.O.S." for "In distress." It is a combination of Morse characters, and consists of three short, three long, and three short. When that signal is heard, all other messages must cease, and the call instantly answered. All modern detectors of wireless waves depend upon the telephone receiver for the conveyance of the signals to the brain. The telephone is so extremely sensitive to feeble electrical differences of pressure that its use is almost universal. Two receivers are generally used, connected by flexible metal bands passing over the head to enable the operator to have both hands free. The Morse code, used in ordinary land telegraphy, is also used in wireless, and has been made international.

THE JEW.

DISTRIBUTION AND ACTIVITY OF THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.

"The Jewish Year-Book" (Greenberg & Company, 2s. 6d.) supplies much curious and sometimes unexpected information about a small people, who, without a country of their own, have profoundly affected the destinies of the world, and still play a part of importance altogether out of proportion to their number. According to statistics published in this volume, the Jewish population of the world is 11,625,656. The figures for the British Empire are as follows:

British Isles	240,546
Canada and British Columbia	60,000
Australia	17,106
India	18,223
South Africa	50,000
Jamaica	2,000
Trinidad and Barbados	50
The Gibraltar	1,300
Cyprus and Malta	143
Aden	5,500
Hongkong and Straits Settlements	680
Total	393,853

JEW IN EUROPE.	
Austria	1,233,112
Belgium	4,000
British Isles	240,546
Bulgaria	36,455
Czechoslovakia	723
Cyprus and Malta	143
Denmark	3,476
France	95,000
Germany	607,862
Gibraltar	1,300
Greece	8,350
Holland	103,988
Hungary	851,378
Italy	52,115
Luxembourg	1,200
Norway and Sweden	4,554
Portugal	1,200
Romania	250,000
Russia	5,082,342
Serbia	57,900
Spain	4,610
Switzerland	12,864
Turkey	222,277
Total	8,892,019

JEW IN THE WORLD.

Europe	8,892,019
Asia	432,855
Africa	379,750
America	1,963,926
Australasia	17,106
Total	11,625,656

PALESTINE.

The Jews represent 15 per cent. of the population of Palestine, 14 per cent. in Poland, 4 per cent. in Russia, 57 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 24 per cent. in France, and 12 per cent. in Spain.

Borditcho is the most thoroughly Jewish town in the world; 87.52 per cent. of its population is Jewish, and it is little surprising to learn that there are, comparatively, more than ten times as many Jews in New York as in London. The following figures are interesting—

PERCENTAGE OF JEWS TO POPULATION.

Jerusalem	55	Johannesburg	6.56
Lodz	47.59	Constantinople	5.77
Odessa	33.75	Berlin	4.65
Varsaw	33.36	Chicago	3.34
New York	23.08	Hamburg	2.34
Budapest	23.08	London	2.23
Amsterdam	11.30	Paris	2.07
Capetown	10	Rome	1.51
Vienna	8.75	Brussels	1.36
Frankfort	8.15	Melbourne	1.11
Montreal	7.68	St. Petersburg	.83
San Francisco	6.91	Bombay	.61

ENGLISH TOWNS.

Leeds has comparatively the largest number of Jews in any British town: Manchester comes next. There are 150,000 Jews in London, and fourteen cities in the United Kingdom have a Jewish population of over a thousand. There are only 99 Jews in Aberdeen, or .06 per cent. of the population.

The "Year-Book" gives particulars of an enormous number of charitable, educational, and communal societies. There are, for example, twenty-five entirely Jewish trade unions in London alone, the workers thus organised including bakers, tailors, tinplate workers, painters, paper-hangers, cabinet-makers, boot-makers, cigarette-makers, compositors, furriers, grocers, cap-makers, box-makers, and costermongers.

Twenty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-six Jewish children attend the London County Council Schools, 7,406 are being educated in Jewish voluntary schools, and 1,240 in other voluntary schools. It is rather significant that of children in the Jewish voluntary schools, 1,545 were born abroad and 4,970 were born in England of foreign parents, and only 693 were born in England of English parents. Four Jews are members of the House of Lords—Lord Michelham, Lord Rothschild, Lord Swaythling, and Lord Walsworth. There are eleven Jewish baronets. They include two ex-Lord Mayors of London—Sir George Foulsham and Sir Marcus Samuel—Sir George Lewis, the famous lawyer, Sir Edward Sassoon, and Sir Edgar Speyer, the Free Trade financier.

KNIGHTS.

Among the Jewish knights are Sir Philip Magnus and Sir Isidore Spielmann, the famous art critic.

There are four Jewish members of the Privy Council—Lord Rothschild, Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., and Sir Edgar Speyer—and there are eight Jewish members of the London County Council, of whom six are Municipal Reformers.

There are one hundred Jews in the Navy, including twelve officers, and four hundred in the Regular Army.

The list of celebrities with which the "Year-Book" closes supplies a striking summary of the work that the Jew has done for the world in the last hundred years.

Among the many items of interest in the book one may select the following—

The Austrian army comprises one (Jewish) lieutenant field-marshal, three major-generals, ten colonels, eleven lieutenant-colonels, and seventeen majors.

The French Senate now contains four Jewish members, and the Chamber of Deputies five.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies now has fourteen Jewish members.

Toronto has a Yiddish theatre, and Montreal is negotiating one.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form containing all the bracing, soothing and tonic effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application. SIEGISMUND & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. (151)



GROWING HAIR BY THE CALENDAR.

Watch the Calendar for a Week and See How Rapidly Your Hair Will Improve with Only Seven Days' "Harlene Hair-Drill."

ALL THE MATERIAL AND INSTRUCTIONS NECESSARY FOR CARRYING OUT THIS VALUABLE TOILET TEST SENT FREE BY REQUEST.

The popularity of "Harlene Hair-Drill" is largely due to the rapid results it gives. "Harlene Hair-Drill" grows beautiful hair in a week—it stops hair from falling out in four days. There has never been anything to compare with "Harlene Hair-Drill" so far as its practically instantaneous action in developing the beauty, colour, and luxuriance of the hair is concerned. A week's trial of "Harlene Hair-Drill" convinces everyone of the almost magical effect of the new method in growing new hair upon bald or thin patches, in restoring the lustre and colour to grey or faded hair, in removing scurf, in increasing the lustre and glossy luxuriance of "Woman's crowning glory."

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THE CRUSADE AGAINST
DYSENTERY.

WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Among the pernicious diseases incidental to life in the tropics dysentery takes an important place. The reasons for this are many and varied. It is, however, unnecessary to enumerate them here. The great fact which every resident in these countries, and therefore every possible sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind is how to avoid this dread complaint in the first place, and, in the next, how to take steps to cure it should he be unfortunate enough to contract it. Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is more pestilential than dysentery, for it undermines the health, depresses the nervous system, reduces the tone and vigour of the whole body, diminishes the mental energy, and, generally, interferes with the individual's physical power of resistance against disease. The result is that, unlike what happens in most other diseases, one attack does not act as a preventive, but rather predisposes to another, thus rendering the weakened system liable to still further invasions, until the condition of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he may be attacked by many after-effects, like abscess of the liver, dropsy, scurvy, and nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is rendered still worse by consideration of the fact that the general nutrition of the body is lowered by life in hot climates, that the digestive system is therefore depressed as well as the vitality, so that he not only starts heavily handicapped in favour of the disease, but also heavily handicapped against the conditions which make for recovery.

In these respects dysentery may be said to resemble typhoid fever on the one hand, and malaria on the other, and the danger of both is too well known to need more than passing notice. As typhoid is due to ulceration of the small intestine, so dysentery is due to similar condition of the large or lower bowel, while malaria and dysentery are believed to have a close relation, the former predisposing to attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of typhoid, and, in great measure, that of malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk, the blandest of foods, was, until a comparatively short time ago, the sheet anchor of the physician. In the very acute stages of the disease many doctors are, however, opposed to its use, and many patients are not able to digest it, so that they grow steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food- tonic which, as one physician has written, "possesses virtues of a very high order," and is practically a specific in the modern treatment of dysentery. This is Sanatogen. Its composition is well known, for it has been widely stated to consist of 95 per cent. of pure casein of milk, the substance to which that food owes its nutritive value, in chemical combination—not merely mixed with 5 per cent. of Glycerophosphate of Sodium, the chief vital constituent of the nervous system. These two substances, in the combination in which they exist in Sanatogen, are so digestible that the preparation puts no strain on the most feeble digestive organs. All of it is absorbed or assimilated by the body, so that there is no residue to irritate the ulcers which are formed in the course of the disease and prohibit the giving of solid food.

Sanatogen is, therefore, universally prescribed even in the acute stages of the severest cases, for it prevents deterioration in nutrition, and maintains the patient's power of resistance at a high level, thereby giving him a better chance of recovering quickly and without complications. More than that, cases which get worse under ordinary conditions rapidly improve when Sanatogen is added to the diet. One of the upmost values of Sanatogen is that it is not limited to restoring the health during or after dysentery. It is actually a preventive of the disease by strengthening the system so that it can withstand exposure to the infection.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of the dwellers in the tropics a booklet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, who are also able to supply Sanatogen. [126-3]

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RIGHT HAND AND LEFT HAND.

BY ANDREW LANG.

Someone proposed lately that left-handed batsmen should be excluded from first-class cricket. I think this wild suggestion emanated from a celebrated golfer. The left-handed batsman, he said, by causing the positions of the fieldsmen to be changed perpetually, which is true, but who would exclude left-handed hitters like Mr. V. T. Hill and Mr. A. J. Ford? If I have forgotten the initials, none who saw Mr. Ford bombard the pavilion has forgotten the great and the severe player. For some reason left-handed golfers are much more numerous than left-handed bats, and than left-handed bats, and than left-handed bowlers are more common.

A Huxley Lecture on left-handed performers was delivered some years ago, and was a very interesting study of the physiology of left-handedness. M. R. Hertz now studies "the religious polarity" of the topic (in *Revue Philosophique*, December), and though I do not quite understand what "religious polarity" exactly means, he is intelligent when he complains of the "cyclic inequality" between our way of considering the two hands. The left is "sacred hidden down." I think that Mr. Ure, in his little discussion on Tyndal with Mr. Balfour, selected "a man's own right hand" as the old-fashioned defender of his claims to be voracious. Would a left-hander use the phrase? Probably he would, though a *gaucher* himself, merely in obedience to custom. Man has been used to speak of the natural inferiority of woman, and does not like it. Still, in a struggle with bats, or even with a woman, would he certainly have the use of it, nor could a woman champion bat a good man at a mile race. She "is not built that way," she is consciously and undeniably handicapped by Nature. But the left hand is not consciously handicapped, a good left-hander is at least as good as a good right-hander, whereas, at physical feats (it were invidious to speak of the intellect) women are quite certainly no matches for men. Then why is the left hand usually the worse? Mr. Hertz mentions the guess that the left is inferior, because the left hemisphere of the brain, which works the muscles of the right side of the body, is better than the right hemisphere of the brain. "Our bodies are right-handed," because our brains are left-handed," says Broca. But as M. Hertz replies: "We might as well say," (and better) "our brains are left-handed" (gauchers) because our hands are right-handed" (droitiers). Making for some reason has exercised the right hand most, and exercise has brought the left side of the brain into equal, or nearly equal, but not equal, cultivated powers of the left side of the brain by cultivating the right side of the body.

The real question is, why has man done that? The highest apes, it seems, draw no invidious distinction, and are ambidextrous, like fieldmen who can throw in equally well with whichever hand the ball comes to. Everyone must notice that many children, if not all, are naturally left-handed; they put out the left hand in shaking hands; they take the knife in the left hand, the fork in the right; they use the spoon in the left hand; they throw a stone with the left hand, as all the tribe of Benjamin threw a stone with the left hand; and the Border clan of Ker may have been left-handed, as "Ker-handed" means left-handed in Scots. The left-handed child, when taught to write, often writes in *spiegel-schrift*, that is, from right to left. Whatever we may think of "automatic writing" it is certain that with right-handed writers it often runs from right to left, though, in their conscious writing, it is the reverse. Mr. Frederic Myers had, at one time, written that the unconscious self—whatever it may be—uses, in right-handed people, the left hemisphere of the brain. He is, I think, a total stranger, a celebrated rapid, unconscious calculator, whether he were not ambidextrous? The calculator answered that he could not guess the motive of the question, but ambidextrous he was.

M. Hertz thinks that about two men out of a hundred are irreclaimably left-handed, a larger proportion are as obstinately right-handed, but the vast majority are naturally ambidextrous, with a slight preference for the right hand (and foot, of course, not many men and women are equal well with either hand). This is very curious when we consider that, from savage nations, the right hand has always been given the preference. In the Dutch Indies the left hands of babies are tied up to teach them to use the right hand. Yet the left hand, naturally, is as good as the right, say, at playing the piano or working the typewriting machine. If you give it the chance. But why is it, it is a total stranger, a celebrated rapid, unconscious calculator, whether he were not ambidextrous? The calculator answered that he could not guess the motive of the question, but ambidextrous he was.

M. Hertz thinks that there was some "religious" influence at the bottom of the prejudice. But surely any religious man, of any superstitions influence would come after the preference for the right hand had arisen. If even among the earliest men both hands were equally employed, how could the use of the right be deemed more lucky, or more respectful and polite, than the use of the other? No distinction could arise, except by deliberate choice; neither hand would be more naturally sacred or more profane than the other. The sea seems to set an example of going from right to left if we look northwards. But why should it go southwards? I know not why the South Pole should be thought a rather second-rate sort of pole, but it is.

M. Hertz writes at large about the savage way of dividing all things into sacred and profane. In an Australian tribe everything of my "phratry" is sacred to me; I may not marry a girl who belongs to it, or eat my totem which belongs to it. But I may eat any other totem which belongs to my own phratry (in many tribes I may eat my own totem, and as to why I may not marry a girl in my phratry, that is a more legislative expansion of the rule that I may not marry within my family circle; while that rule sprang from motives of the original *patrifamilias* who, like horses or stags, kicked the young males out of his family circle, from jealousy and to save brother. The sacredness of your own phratry is only a religious sanction of rules that arose independent of any ideas of sacred and profane. That is the way in which matters develop. For some reason, originally a practical reason, something is forbidden. That thing comes to be thought impious, and contrary to nature, and automatically punished in the nature of things. You eat your totem, say, a potato. If your tribe is strong on the prohibition, the potato disappears. But it is odd that you may have falls on your totem, and if you marry a girl of your own totem except in one known tribe. So the secular arm appears.

M. Hertz seems to me, so far, to get no help for his theory of an originally superstitious preference for the right hand out of the phratry of his savages and their marriage laws. It is true, however, that dualism is a great feature in savage thought. But why, as dualism there must be, since we have only two hands, is the right hand everywhere chosen as, in another sense, the "right" one to use, the superior? Why should not some people out of the countless number of peoples have preferred the left? They were sure to prefer one to the other, but why always the same one?

We get no further when a philologist tells us that there is a tendency in Indo-European languages to keep varying the word for "left" as if it were unlucky. "Not being able to change the fact they change the name." The left is "unlucky" unlucky ominous. Precisely, but we still ask why always, and everywhere the left? Left to themselves people would use the left as much as the right hand; one would not be more lucky than the other. Grant that early man will and must think one out of a pair of things unlucky, he was just as apt to think the right the unlucky one as the left. But man never does. M. Hertz speaks much of the Maoris of New Zealand; their left side is the unlucky side; but why did they make it so rather than the right? Because they are right-handed, of course, but this does not explain why they chose the two, to be right-handed. A long list of superstitions, preferences of the right hand, among many peoples, does not bring us a step nearer to the discovery of the reason for which, out of two hands, all races prefer the right. Manifestly the preference is older than the superstitions. Had any people preferred the left hand, as human beings naturally tend to do in many instances, the left and the right would, among them, have been attached to an explanation in solar religion, of which, among real savages, there is next to none. In many religions the east position is sacred; people turn in prayer to the rising sun, and their right hand is the side from which the sun moves. To do a ceremony "with the right hand" is to pass the bottle against the course of the sun. But many peoples who prefer the right hand pay no religious attention to the sun, and can perfectly well pray to the sun, and can perfectly well object to the sun, and can perfectly well have back on the resources with which we might have expected him to begin, anatomy. I see, while he keeps insisting on the universal preference for the "religious" respect of the right hand, he never comes near an answer to the question why, universally, was the right hand preferred, as preference there was bound to be? To us it seems natural to prefer the sun to the moon. Sol is masculine, Luna is feminine. But among many races the sun is the woman, the moon is the man. Why, then, the universal preference of the right hand?—Daily Telegraph.

PRINCE RUPERT.

A REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

The new city of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a city having the unique distinction of being the first and only city that was ever "made to order," needs no introduction at this time. It was thoroughly introduced to the world at the sales of Prince Rupert city lots to the public held at Vancouver and Victoria four months ago. These sales were unprecedented, both as to the amounts realised and the interest manifested by buyers from all points of the globe. Less than 3,000 lots in all parts of the townsite, put up by the Government and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at auction, brought close to one and one-half million dollars.

Probably never before has there been so much money and time expended in the planning of a new city as has been devoted to the preliminary work at Prince Rupert, not only by the Railway, but by the Provincial and Dominion Government as well. This work was commenced in May, 19, 19, when the Company's staff of engineers made a landing and clearing for the location of their camp, preparatory to making the preliminary survey, since which time the Company's surveying and clearing has been carried on continuously with the result that a complete topographical survey has been made of all lands comprised in the townsite covering an area of 2,000 acres, and great care was taken with this work on account of the important bearing it would have upon the final laying out of the streets, etc.

On October 1 the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company completed the sale of every lot put on the market, making a complete clean-up of the 4,553 lots with which the Company had opened its sale, about June 1. In four months' time, therefore, 5,500 lots have been disposed of for a total sum of about \$3,000,000 by the Company and the Government, and at this time neither the Company nor the Government have any lots for sale.

The Dominion Government Hydrographic Survey has made a complete survey of Prince Rupert harbour and approaches, which shows that the entire harbour from the entrance to the extreme end of the upper harbour, a distance of 14 miles, is entirely free from rocks or obstructions of any kind, and of a sufficient depth to afford good anchorage.

The entrance to the harbour is perfectly straight, 2,000 ft. in width at the narrowest part, with a minimum depth of 36 ft. at low tide, and for a width of 1,500 ft. a minimum depth of 60 ft. There also is a splendid ocean entrance through Brown's Passage.

Since the sale, interest in the town has been greater than ever. Up to date, from the conclusion of the public sales, many lots have been resold by the original purchasers at advances of from 25 to 1,000 per cent. Every lot that has changed hands has brought a profit to the seller. To give some idea of the willingness of the purchasers to get in, even with a good profit to the original bidder, one or two instances of quick transactions may be mentioned, space prohibiting us from quoting more.

The purchaser of two lots in Section One paid \$115 each for them at the Vancouver auction sale, and has since sold them for \$220 each. Another instance—A purchaser paid \$6,800 for a double corner, and has since sold it for \$15,000, making a profit of \$8,200 on a cash payment of \$1,700 (the cash payment being all that was required for a year).

Two lots that were purchased for \$4,000 (on a payment of \$1,000) have changed hands at \$10,000, being sold for immediate building of stores by Prince Rupert merchants.

Many instances could be quoted of lots being bought at prices varying from \$100 to \$150 each and being resold at \$700 to \$1,200 each, and even higher.

The public generally have been quick to realise that Prince Rupert offers probably one of the last chances of getting into a great sea-port railway terminus at its birth, and mindful of the wonderful progress of San Francisco, Vancouver, and Seattle, and the phenomenal rise in realty values in those cities, are grasping the golden opportunity of investing now, and in many instances are not slow to resell when offered handsome profits. Especially do those who have visited Prince Rupert, and have seen for themselves, desire to hold their property for public sale investment and export cities.

Prince Rupert is not a "shack" town, nor a city of tents. The business men are all improving their lots by erecting substantial structures, and the character of residences is second to none found in any of the large cities of the Coast, some of them costing close to \$5,000. Building material is laid down there at the same cost as at Vancouver, with moderate freight charges the only advance. It is only a question of time before all necessary material will be of local manufacture and production, as for example, a splendidly equipped brick and lime kiln is even

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1909. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [483]

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[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.] RIDLER, THE TERROR OF ENDERBY'S.

BY L. B. CROCKETT.

(Author of "The Stickler Minister," "Little Anna Mark," etc.)

It was in the interval between term and term at a Scotch University—that long spell of nearly half a year, which enables so many to see something of life and lay by a few pounds for the coming winter, that I went to Enderby's yard at East Dundee as timekeeper, having been recommended to them by a friend I had served the year before on the other side of the river.

Ridler was my mate's name, and at first I thought him a snaky dog. He was kept there as a sort of checker-out of all work. For Enderby's was a rough yard, employing only non-Union men—superior secondhands, three-week job men, and loafers, who if they would not work, had to be run out of the yard by the aid of a toe-cup rimmed with steel.

Two of the latter belonged to Ridler, and when there was row at the pay grating, or in the office, Ridler was sent for in haste—to say nothing of the constant disputes as to the length of time a man had wrought, which it was the strict duty of the timekeeper to regulate.

Being new to this sort of work, I first tried politeness. I had been used to different methods and another type of men on the other side of the river. So Enderby's came as a revelation to me. Across the Thor estuary they were polite to the timekeeper. At Enderby's they told him he was a liar. I could not believe it.

At the time Ridler was busy at the scales. He had a system of book-keeping which was really "board-keeping." And the board, which had once been black, was now of a grey so hoary that Ridler made his hieroglyphics upon it in chalk or charcoal indifferently. But I must say that his system was as correct in its results as mine, based on Colenso.

But when the man, a big, timber-sided wharf rat, told me for the second time that I was a liar, I felt annoyed, and not being allowed to leave the little booth (an enlarged ivory box, even for a moment) I was contenting myself with making a certain mark of discredit against his name for the benefit of the outdoor foreman, when I heard the noise of Ridler's board being overturned.

Ridler stopped to the door. He made one grab at the big slab-sided man, caught him by the collar, steel-toe-capped him down the fourteen yards of pavement which led to the main gate of Enderby's, flung the man on his face in the mud, and returned, dusting his hands like a particular man who has handled a sack of lime or horse dust.

Ridler did not once look about him. He tramped back, lifted up his board again, set it on its frame, adjusted the pins, and so went on with his system of accounts. I had an idea of remonstrating with Ridler on his unmercenary brutality, but on second thoughts decided not to. It seemed somehow out of place, from one who had only been a few hours in a situation, to criticise the methods of a comrade who has given satisfaction to Enderby's for twenty years—no to mention seven as a porter at the geyser's office, as Ridler added when asked his state of service.

Once or twice I had difficulties myself, and as I rather prided myself on my fists I asked nothing better than to settle these difficulties out of court, as it were. But of this Ridler would have nothing.

"You ain't fit for the like o' them," he said, "they are the Lower Cotton Street Gang. I tell you, and their business is to make a set at every new man that comes into the time-keeper's box. Lord, you're now, but a spinning lad of a clerk—what do you know about fighting Enderby's men?"

Now I thought that I knew a good deal. But there was that in Ridler's face which told me that the fights I had seen at school and college were well enough for boys, but that here I had better keep out of mischief, as Ridler himself suggested.

"Coming my way?" he remarked that night in a shamed, casual sort of way.

"That fellow, Bob Hicks, and his mates know better than to tackle me, but 'tis more than likely that they might be waiting round the corner for you."

"I'm not afraid!" I said boldly.

"Then the more fool you," he burst out. "I should be in your place shivering feared—and I'm the heavy-weight champion for the Northern Counties. Eh, but the hap mickle to learn for any thy book knowledge!"

"Why, what could happen to me?" I asked.

"I've had a hitting before, I suppose! I can take any gruel with the next man, but 'tis more than likely that they might be waiting round the corner for you."

Ridler came over, with his shoulders all humped together as if he were cold, he glowered down at me.

"Holy truth," he said slowly, "but you are a fool. I suppose it's being at college that does it. Why, man, you don't know what a 'doing up' means?"

"It's a licking," I said, a good deal nettled, "and I tell you, Ridler, I've had more than one!"

Ridler grunted and humped one shoulder nearly as high as his head.

"What would you say to three months in an hospital, and not yourself when they let you out—no, nor never would be. That's what they chop round the corner by Buckley's pub would call a 'doing'! You don't want any. No figures and book-learnin', and a smile like as if somebody had presented you with two pound of Cambridge sausages—you wasn't expectin'."

"That's your best chance. And leave the rest to Ridler! I give you the straight tip. But don't get it in your head that fightin' will do you a bit of good!"

By this time we were out on the road—Dundee Western main road, along which the cottages were scattered with a liberal but careless hand. They were all Enderby's property, and the firm kept a nucleus of steady men about them by means of allowing the rent to run on a bit—that is, with men they were sure of.

I let Ridler do as he pleased and said no word. And that was quite as well, for Ridler would have done as he pleased in any case. All at once Ridler's face lit up. "I never dreamed that the quiet humping man could move so quickly. It was more like a tiger's bounding rash than anything quite human. I had a glimpse, vivid but momentary of a darkling little group, tensely posted for attack, their heads a little tucked in and all looking one way—in fact they were—'thou chaps round Buckley's Corner.' They had been waiting for me, and if I had gone my way, trusting to my own strength, connected with the concept of eighteen, I should have been 'trunked' by a knock-knocked, trampled out of human shape, all because the Lower Cotton Street Gang cherished the hope that some day Enderby's would have a time-keeper who would 'stand in' and mark as good cash-value time hours that had been spent at Buckley's and elsewhere.

Of the vanity of this hope, nothing would convince them! No amount of discouragement, months in prison, the appointment of new time-keepers, each more instructed and better warned than the old, the partial breaking up of the Gang by dismissal, and the officiousness of the police—nothing could kill the idea that, by some interference of their own, they might be able to eat

and especially drink without working—the latter at present a disagreeable necessity, but a necessity.

It was difficult for me to follow Ridler's movements as he rushed upon that compact little throng of about eight and battered hewers. It seemed to be something of the nature of a railway accident. The unpreparedness of the enemy. The swift, clumsy, yet inevitable rush of Ridler, like a runaway engine coming away from a tunnel. I saw no striking, still less anything of the nature of regular fighting.

I made out Ridler, the most active thing, apparently, in the universe. But even he did not appear to be engaged in deadly combat. He was kicking—certainly, even violently. But mostly he seemed to be tearing the clothes of a number of people into shreds. Several strove the ground, but not as if hurt—rather as though they felt it was unsafe to get up. Then quite suddenly the field cleared, and I had a full view of Ridler. He stood massively, his shoulders more hunched than ever, and for a space of time which must have seemed an eternity to the person concerned, he held an immense iron-shod boot over the face of a prostrate man, I never saw in all my life the picture of a more complete brute.

And in fact, it was not for quite a while that I could bring myself to remember that in all probability Ridler the Brute had saved my life. And I really don't believe that I thanked him for it at all. Not that Ridler expected thanks. On the contrary, he came back growling discontentedly like a dog who has had his half-gnawed bone taken from him. He paid not the least attention to me. He did not even let his eyes rest on the scenes of his prowess, from which the halt, the maimed, and the half-naked were crawling painstakingly away.

"Come on, young 'un," he growled. "I think them that wants their faces kept on the frontside o' their heads will give you and me the go-by for some time to come!"

Then according to programme we went to Ridler's house. It was not the sort of place you would have expected Ridler's to be—being outwardly clean, tiny, and whitewashed in more coats than Ridler had torn from the backs of the Cotton Street Gang.

As he got nearer the house a change came over Ridler, he coughed several times behind his hand, and out of a deep-side pocket he pulled a red handkerchief. With his left hand he mopped his brow repeatedly, though he was far from being warm. As a matter of fact he wanted to say something to me and felt nervous, which was far from being a habit with Ridler.

At last he got it out.

"Would you mind wiping your feet well on the mat?" said the conqueror of Gangs. "And I am sure that he blushed as he said it, though I was far too much of Ridler's factor even to glance up at him."

I said certainly I would. I would be pleased indeed.

"Jess is that particular!" he explained, still keeping his face averted. Ridler opened the door, and he and I entered, my feet having been carefully wiped. I even did it twice, for I saw Ridler's glance turn my way, and that not mildly but like a searchlight.

"She's that particular—ye would never guess to see me in the office!"

A feeble voice arrived from somewhere unseen—grains it was I could make so much out in the dusk of the lobby.

"What are you standing and holding the outer door open for? Can you not come in and be done with it, Ridler?"

The voice was weak, but dominating and yet somehow soft in tone—surprisingly so in fact for the helpmeet of the terror of Enderby's, the Checker Out of Chucks Out. Ridler coughed again nervously.

"I have a friend with me—the new time-keeper," he explained as it seemed, timidly.

"Oh, Ridler, and you promised to be home early. I have been waiting since a while. If you only thought how lonesome it is with one's eyes on the clock and nothing for company but a ray glancing in the window! Oh, Charles!"

And at a sound like a sob I heard Ridler suddenly make a lanky, gaspy noise in his throat, as if he had swallowed something the wrong way—something considerable too. He started up the stairs at a run. For me I wondered that so big a man, with iron-bound boots with inch-thick soles could move indoors so lightly. But it was very soon evident that this was by no means the opinion of the lady upstairs.

"Oh, Charles!" the voice was raised in entreaty, stopping him in full career, "how often must I tell you to sit down on the bottom step and take off your boots? But will you ever remember? No, not you—it shows how much you care!"

"Don't say that, Jess," spluttered Ridler over his shoulder. He had obediently seated himself on the bottom step and was in the act of taking off his boots, muttering at the same time the most appalling grimaces so large that they let me into secrets of Ridler's deficiencies, by making a gap in his face exactly as if somebody had cut a couple of generous slices out of a short and stubby melon.

The voice went on feeble and remonstrant—querulous, yet with something attractive about it, too.

"Charles, are you never going to come up to see me? I suppose I may stop here all my days without your caring a button, so long as you have your own companion. It's all you care about!"

I began to feel in the way, said I would have made my escape but for the motions and signals of Ridler, who was shaking his head so violently that the neck of a less well-built man might have been in danger.

Evidently he did not want me to go, and when I persisted, he sent up distress signals like a ship on the rocks.

"Is your friend respectable—is he sober?"

Again the voice descended the stairs, and as if moved by the sound Ridler stole up on his stocking-soles. A faint complaining murmur ensued, something like a crowsy child being petted over again to sleep. Presently the voices came stronger till I could hear, if not every word, at least a good deal that concerned myself. Opposite to the proverb as to the hearing of listeners, it was all to the good. Ridler was singing my praises.

Never had there been so good a time-keeper known at Enderby's. Never one so much of a gentleman. Then followed a sketch of my double ancestry—my linguistic attainments, even my personal attractions, which would have brought the blush of modesty to the cheek of a professional beauty of thirty years standing.

But Ridler had an inventive mind, and never even paused for a word.

Finally I heard the quavering, sympathetic voice again.

"Bring him up, Charles! How like you! He will be starting down these in those dismal rooms. Have you no sense at all, Ridler? Thoughtless—bring him up at once—or no, wait. That comb?—"

further information that Ridler was the stupidest man at finding anything whom the world contained for quite a number of centuries.

The voice had plainly said the third drawer from the top, and there was he on his great conduty knees making a regular puddle of the fourth. Had the voice said the fourth? Of a surety, no. It was the second—no, the mount the third, as he might have known if he had eared the least bit!

But of course he did not. Men never did. They were made like that—and why did he not call his friend up? Did he not see that she had been ready for at least five minutes?

So I was called up, and naturally went as quickly and as quietly as my feet could carry me. Ridler was on the landing making frantic signs of such vehemence and pugnacity that I could make neither head nor tail of his meaning.

But I went in, and there, upon a camp bed, under the steepest of quilts, and wrapped in the fleeciest of Shetland shawls lay the daintiest of little ladies, in size no bigger than a child of ten, but with the features of a fairy and eyes that fairly danced with intelligence.

"My daughter, Jess—" began Ridler, and then stopped confusedly, as if caught in a fault. "Jessica!" corrected the young lady sharply. Then turning to me she smiled, with a sigh, "He always will forget. He isn't used to company." Ask the gentleman to excuse you, Charles Ridler!

I was quite willing to do without Ridler's apologies, thinking on the fate of the Lower Cotton Street Gang, but a glance from the imploring Ridler warned me not to mix myself with what I did not understand. So I frankly forgave Ridler and told him so. Miss Jessica was pleased, and showed it by bidding her father carry her right over to the opposite side of the room near the window.

And to mind what he was doing when he set her down.

Ridler accomplished the feat by lifting bed and all, and setting them down with Miss Jessica in her place with something of the air with which one sets down an overfull tea-cup without spilling.

"Ha, there—that time!" he said triumphantly, stepping back with a snarl of pride to survey his work. But he had reckoned without his back-spring.

"Not so bad as usual!" she said. "and now get to the washing. Mrs. Purdie has set out all the things for you, and mind be gentle with the dolly. If a single thing is spoiled! Well, you know what will happen. No supper for you this night, and Mrs. Purdie is going to have the pie in sharp on the back of eight!"

Ridler made no objections to the programme, and only moved downstairs with a grateful look at me. I was about to follow, but the voice pointed out that she had not been removed to the window to watch stray cats, but to talk to me. Ridler could go on with his work, and leave the door open so that she could hear him if he stopped, or thumped the things too hard.

"And don't pretend you don't hear me when I speak," she said as a parting shot.

"I have to do it," she explained, after having listened to the emptying hiss of the hot water into the tub. "He would take advantage. He is so cunning. I suppose it is with people getting the better of him at the yard!"

I thought of the Cotton Street Gang, and listened marvelling to the champion fighter, whose such was like a tiger, moving nimbly about among the pots and pans of his domestic servitude. Presently a moist reek came up, then the sounds of vigorous slapping and scouring.

Miss Jessica listened critically and at last, satisfied with the goodwill of her parent, turned to me and with much directness of inquiry caused me to give an account of myself.

She took it in, in silence, never taking her sharp bird-like eyes off me, and when I had finished she held out her hand, small, slim and graceful as a lizard's.

"Father has not been telling so many lies as usual," she said, smiling. "When he brings anybody I never believe him till I know! You can come and see me as often as you like. Yes, I like books and penny bunches of violets."

When I knew from the astonished Ridler that I was the first to whom that invitation had ever been extended, I was the more grateful. Next week the Doctor finding me there was pleased and went away smiling. For he had come in unexpectedly, and found us reading poetry together on the sofa.

And now Ridler does not do the washing, though he still keeps all the Gangs in order. For when he wants to see his daughter, he has to come across the river to Thorshy, where Jessica, cared by the oldest of all medical treatments, keeps my house in order with breezy firmness, having, however, abdicated the more severe of her functions in favour of the small tyrant in the nursery, Master Charles Ridler, Junior.

My own name and Jessie's don't matter a bit

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton worden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTATIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE bekanntmachungen aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und die

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Holow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 11th Mar.—Canton.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 8th Mar.—Mitsui.
11th Mar.—Swatow 10th March, General.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EASTERN, British str., 2,272, McArthur, 11th
March—Sydney and Manila 8th March,
General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
HAYANG, British str., 1,362, Hoising, 11th
March—Coast Ports 10th March, General.
—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornhillson,
11th Mar.—Haiphong 6th Mar., General—
A. B. Marty.
HURST, British str., 2,993, A. D. Moody, 10th
March—Barry 27th January, Coal—
Admiralty.
ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,609,
Katori, 11th March—Mojito 4th March,
Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
JACOB DIEBENHORN, German str., 623, A.
Hansen, 11th Mar.—Haiphong and Hoihow
9th March, General—Jensen & Co.
KUNIKUNI, British str., 4,009, J. Mathie, 11th
March—Manila 8th March, General—
Dowdell & Co.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 11th Mar.—Canton.
LUBRA, German str., 3,612, Kniesel, 11th
March—Singapore 5th March, General—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
QUART, German str., 1,146, H. Madsen, 11th
March—Cherbon 26th February, Sugar—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SHAOHANG, British str., 1,207, McIntosh, 10th
March—Saigon 5th March, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge,
11th March—Manila 8th March, General—
Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
11th March.
China, American str., for Shanghai.
Kumeric, British str., for Moji.
Providence, Norwegian str., for Sydney.
Shanti, British str., for Hankow.
Zafra, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

11th March.
ANGIM, German str., for Hoihow.
ANHU, British str., for Shanghai.
BENDORAN, British str., for Nagasaki.
CHOWFA, German str., for Bangkok.
CHOYANG, British str., for Canton.
HANG, French str., for Quang Chieu Wan.
KAYONG, British str., for Amoy.
KLEIST, German str., for Shanghai.
KWANGSE, British str., for Canton.
LYEMOON, German str., for Vladivostok.
PAKAT, German str., for Bangkok.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
SEANG BEK, British str., for Amoy.
TUBODAS, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
YUENANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hayang* reports: Strong
N.E. breeze, overcast and hazy.
The British str. *Tean* reports: Moderate to
fresh N.E. monsoon, fine weather and moderate
sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 11th.
KOWLOON DOCK.—Rio Lima, Providence,
H.C.M.S. *King*, H.C.M.S. *Patria*,
Kiangtung, Tu Hing.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Union Water Boat No. 8
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Steamers to Port Said, Messina,
Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also
Venice and Trieste, all MEDITER-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"
Capt. Dini, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [4]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI"
Capt. Picher, will be despatched as above on
or about the 16th March.
For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [324]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & SIG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MACEONIA	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.M.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & C.	SWIDA	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Cundy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st April.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GLANORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 21st April.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.	YEDDO	Swed. str.	—	—	—	Beginning of April.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SAMBA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 27th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	PERNET SIMONS	Franch. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & C.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & C.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 27th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & C.	HYACINTH MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Mathison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SPERZA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Pess	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd April.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & C.	MYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Mura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th April, at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR & C.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	E. Grosch	MESSAGERIES & Co.	On 26th inst., 7 P.M.
TRIESTE & C. VIA SINGAPORE & C.	NIPPON	Ans. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	SANDER, WIELE & Co.	About 16th inst.
NEW YORK	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—	Flicher	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SIKH	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 12th April.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	DACRE CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	J. Mathie	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN & C.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 P.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 26th inst., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN & C.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 P.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & C.	ANA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & C.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 27th April, at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE & C. VIA JAPAN PORTS & C.	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSEI	Brit. str.	1 P.	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Ger. str.	—	D. Lens	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	T. Seino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th April, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Baegener	MELCHERS & Co.	About 2nd April.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KYUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Seino	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	TAIYANAS	Dut. str.	—	J. B. v. Damme Jolin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	MANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 M.	Kenzie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. McCloyant-Liddell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
HANKOW	SHANG	Brit. str.	1 M.	Richards	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	Kniesel	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHINHEVA	Brit. str.	1 M.	Broc	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESEIN	Franch. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	T. Sargua	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of Mar.
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	MELCHERS & Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	MELCHERS & Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TAMU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
AMOY & FOCHOW	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG & C.	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	—	H. E. Corp	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA"
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.M.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for London Direct, calling at Bombay for
passengers and Mails, on SATURDAY, the
19th March, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers
and cargo for the above ports.
Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for
Bombay.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
B. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRIESTE AND VENICE (DIRECT),
calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND
PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL,
to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, VENICE,
LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON"
Captain Tarabochia, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., P.M.
This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor
and stewardess.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
"SIKH" On 29th March.
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
"DACRE CASTLE" On 12th April.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [296-312]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"
Capt. G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as above
on or about the 1st April.
For Freight, or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [358]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLANORGANSHIRE"
Capt. H. C. Norris, will be despatched as above
on or about 21st April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [359]

MTSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK NO. 3.

Extremes Length ... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 714
Width of Entrance on Top ... 95
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 83
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34
DOCK NO. 1.

Extremes Length ... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 513
Width of Entrance on Top ... 88
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64
DOCK NO. 2.

Extremes Length ... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 350
Width of Entrance on Top ... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22
PATENT SHIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIALS is
always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. GROSCH	Wed. day, 23rd Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. VON BIRNRE	About 23rd March.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Friday, 25th Mar., at D'light
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. BAEGENER	About 2nd April.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	Middle of April.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the
United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico
and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 12th March.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 7th April.
SUVERIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 5th May.
OCEANIC	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 11th June.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 5th July.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESEIN" Capt. Broc	On 14th Mar., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 15th Mar., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OCEANIE" Capt. Sellier	On 28th Mar., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 29th Mar., 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, or de Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Swire for the *Loyalty*, *Comatouille* and *Black Sea*; through *Diakots* to London, via Paris, from 227 10s. up to 271 10s. per passage. Rates from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

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